

B/Day 2.9.91

Hunger strikers await ANC visit

Mandela to raise question of CCB links

JONATHAN REES

ANC president Nelson Mandela will today question three right-wing hunger strikers in hospital on allegations that they worked for Military Intelligence (MI), and on the role of the right wing in the CCB.

ANC sources said at the weekend it was vital the three — Briton Henry Martin, 49, Adrian Maritz, 43, and Lood van Schalkwyk, 53 — be kept alive so they could disclose information on their alleged links to the intelligence community.

Sapa reports Mandela said in Pietersburg at the weekend the three had said their alleged crimes were commissioned by the police and military intelligence.

Orde Boerevolk chief of staff Leonard Veenendaal has reportedly confirmed Martin and Maritz were National Intelligence Service and MI members respectively.

In another development, the men's lawyer Wim Cornelius said the Health Minister had offered the prisoners free hospital treatment if they accepted bail conditions offered to them. He said this indicated government's desperation. However, government sources yesterday ruled out any chance of government giving way.

The three men are under armed guard in separate wards in Pretoria's HF Verwoerd Hospital. Since being refused indemnity last week, their formerly unlimited visiting hours have been restricted to two 30-minute periods.

They are awaiting trial on charges of murder and attempted murder. They have refused to stand trial and vowed to starve to death if not granted indemnity. It is 57 days since Martin last ate, 50 days for

Maritz and 43 days for Van Schalkwyk.

A successful bail application made on Van Schalkwyk's behalf by his pro deo counsel, advocate Charles More, was rejected by the prisoner on Friday night.

Cornelius said Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General Paul Fick, security police major Roelf Venter and three pro deo advocates had all witnessed the three prisoners verbally refusing any bail offers.

Fick said yesterday he was in daily contact with counsel for the prisoners to convince them to bring bail applications on behalf of their clients. He was trying yesterday to extend their visiting hours.

Cornelius also told Sapa yesterday he would file a complaint against the Justice Department today about a spokesman's alleged release of information on Van Schalkwyk's previous convictions which might prejudice his right to a fair trial.

About 60 AWB supporters gathered outside the hospital yesterday for a short church service, which was interrupted by the arrival of three armoured police vehicles with wailing sirens. AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche arrived on horseback a short while later and was asked to disperse his followers.

After a brief visit to the prisoners, he said their condition was "shocking".

British acting consul-general Norman Ling yesterday denied reports that Martin was sitting up in bed. The prisoner was propped up with pillows and was smoking to stay awake and stave off a coma.

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Reef hostels to be upgraded

REEF and Vaal Triangle hostels which have been the flashpoints of violence over the past 13 months are to be key beneficiaries of upgrading as part of government's scheme to inject R1bn into socio-economic projects.

Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers announced on Tuesday that R31m of the money was to be allocated to the upgrading of hostels.

The TPA confirmed on Friday that Soweto hostels of Mapetla, Nhlazane, Nancefield and Dube were among the 36 Transvaal hostels which stood to be upgraded with the R7,77m set aside for the province.

Among other Reef hostels mentioned were Thokoza, Sebokeng, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thembisa, George Goch and Denver.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said 13 hostels would be converted into family units.

It was disclosed on Friday that hostels in

THEO RAWANA

the Cape would receive the biggest share — R16,09m — of the R31m government was allocating to hostels.

Cape townships where upgrading will take place are Ikapa in Cape Town, Galeshewe in Kimberley, Mwendle in The Strand and Gampo in East London.

SA Economic Advisory Council's Alec Van den Heever said Natal would receive R4,09m and Free State R2,2m.

In Natal the areas were Sibangile in Dundee, Sithembele in Glencoe, Steadville in Ladysmith, Bruntville in Mooi River, Emhlaiaakale in Greytown and areas in Durban.

In the Free State, the Mangaung area near Bloemfontein has been earmarked for upgrading.

● See Page 3

AP: 791-R-9-2

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Chiefs get ANC nod

THE ANC had no intention of abolishing the chieftainship system should it come to power, ANC president Nelson Mandela told about 500 chiefs at a Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA meeting in Giyane at the weekend. The chiefs and the ANC should bury the past and make peace.

The Star

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Five killed in Soweto violence

Five people were killed and four injured in a day of violence in Soweto yesterday.

Some of the violence was attributed to Zulus who attended a rally at Jabulani hostel in the township yesterday afternoon.

Captain Mickachane Ngobeni of the Soweto police said the bodies of two men and a woman were found at Mshenguville squatter camp at about 8.30 am yesterday.

One of the men and the woman had been stabbed and the other man had been shot.

A 44-year-old Mofolo South man was attacked by a group of men, believed to be Zulus, while walking at the Mshenguville sports grounds. He is in a serious condition.

Shot

A 30-year-old man was attacked, again apparently by a group of Zulus, in Central Western Jabavu. The man was first hit with a kerrie and then shot in the head.

Yesterday afternoon there was a shoot-out between Jabulani hostel residents and residents of Central Western Jabavu. Augustine Matla (20) was caught in crossfire and killed.

In Mshenguville, police found the body of an unidentified man aged about 28.

A group of men, apparently Zulus, attacked two men at Dube railway station. A 30-year-old man was beaten with kerries and a panga.

● A man was killed and four injured in an exchange of gunfire between an SADF patrol and occupants of a minibus in Weza township, near Mooi River, on Saturday night.

West Rand Bureau, Sapa.

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The Star Monday September 2 1991

The Star

Established 1887

South Africa's largest daily newspaper

Forward via the centre

AS THIS newspaper has reported, the key differences between the National Party and ANC constitutional blueprints for a new South Africa lie in their points of departure and intended destinations. The NP wants so much power to be devolved that the centre is effectively hamstrung, and the ANC wants so little power to be devolved that the regions are effectively toothless. There are encouraging areas of convergence, but the chasm is clear.

Into the debate steps the Democratic Party, with its own set of proposals fashioned under the aegis of the wily Dr Denis Worrall. The DP is unblushing in its use of the word "federalism", and sees it as a mechanism to "distribute power, guard against tyranny and accommodate pluralism". In terms of the DP plan, the "central parliament would enjoy co-ordinate sovereignty with the state parliaments".

There would be 12 regions, a bicameral legislature and an understanding that the federal government would exercise those powers essential to the national interest, while all other powers would be exercised by the state authorities. There would be no place for the delineation of "states" or regions on racial or ethnic lines, but rather in terms of the interests of local populations, economic viability and administrative effectiveness.

This proposal cuts a neat swathe through the chasm and is a welcome contribution for that reason alone. But more than that, the timely DP intervention could in fact speed up the coming together of the NP and ANC by drawing on elements of each, and demonstrating that the sum of selected parts can be greater than either whole.

Of course the DP proposal is not, in itself, the solution to our constitutional conundrum. The very process of negotiation means that bargains must be struck and directions changed along the way. But this kind of contribution gives credence to Dr Zach de Beer's argument that while his party is not a serious contender for power, it can play a powerful role in helping to fashion the new society.

Inkatha seeks to normalise ties with ANC

By Shareen Singh

The Inkatha Freedom Party's central executive committee agreed at a meeting on Saturday to meet the ANC's national executive before the September 14 National Peace Convention.

This meeting would attempt to thrash out differences and normalise relations between the leadership of both organisations, the IFP said.

The IFP applauded President de Klerk's commitment to con-

tinue with the peace process "despite the accusations against him and the IFP" by the ANC.

An end to "killing talk" in political propaganda was fundamental to peace, the IFP said. "Killing talk" included references by the ANC and its allies to the IFP as stooges, puppets, traitors and enemies.

The IFP said it would insist that this type of rhetoric be prohibited by the National Peace Accord of September 14.

A resolution adopted by the

IFP central executive warned other political organisations that the ANC's call for an all-party conference had the sole purpose of achieving its own political objective of establishing an interim government.

In order to expedite the process of change, the IFP resolved to call on President de Klerk to convene a multiparty conference. The IFP would seek consensus on the agenda of this conference through talks between itself, the ANC, NP and

other political parties.

In a further resolution the IFP said it was appalled to learn of the Quatro camp atrocities from members who had survived these camps.

The IFP would request a comprehensive statement from the ANC informing South Africans of such camps in more detail rather than just stating that "these things happen and are to be regretted".

ANC comment could not be obtained at the time of going to press.

The Star 2.9.91

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Hermann Giliomee examines the conflicting models of democracy in South Africa

Compromise v Majority Rule

WITH the publication of the National Party's concept constitutional proposals the political conflict in South Africa has finally crystallised into two conflicting models of democracy challenging each other.

The challenge is well encapsulated in the words of Jurg Steiner's study on conflict resolution in Switzerland. It is called: "Amicable Agreement versus Majority Rule".

In essence the ANC is proposing the German model of majority rule. Although not a classic form of Westminster winner-takes-all rule the German model does make it possible for one of the two largest parties to be kept out of government for a prolonged period of time. For close to 10 years the Christian Democrats have ruled and the Social Democrats have been effectively kept out of the executive level of government.

By contrast, the NP's concept proposals take as its model for the executive the Amicable Agreement of the Swiss. Without agreeing in advance on a common programme the two federal chambers choose a federal council or cabinet according to the 2:2:2:1 formula.

Van Zyl Slabbert and David Welsh sum it up well in their seminal study, "South Africa's Options": "As all important interests are represented within the council, the process of collective decision-making requires that differences be negotiated, which has the effect of ensuring that each decision is a nationally acceptable compromise."

It is known that President de Klerk carefully questioned members of the Swiss Cabinet during his recent visit to that country. They urged on him the necessity of keeping the executive Cabinet as small as possible.

In all probability this decisively shaped the NP's idea of a presidential college consisting of a minimum of three but not more than five members. It is within this presidential college that the conflicts which build up in the larger Cabinet will ultimately have to be resolved.

The NP's further dilutes the principle of majority rule by proposing for the second chamber the model of the American Senate which gives each state equal representation.

Applied to South Africa this would mean that the sparsely populated northern Cape region

would enjoy equal representation in the second chamber with the Witwatersrand, as do North Dakota and California.

The NP's final curb on majority rule is a thorough-going devolution of power to the regions and the metropolitan centres which would presumably be given the optimal capacity to raise and redistribute revenue.

Here Switzerland must again have acted as a model. One of the main reasons why the Swiss model works so well lies in the fact that most conflict is being resolved on cantonal level. This considerably eases the burden of the national government and makes capture of the central state much less desirable.

The challenge between the NP espousing Amicable Agreement and the ANC proposing Majority Rule will be the main issue confronting the parties in the forthcoming negotiations. At the same time we shall undoubtedly see frantic international lobbying by both the NP and ANC in an effort to prove that their brand of democracy is the genuine kind.

For its part the ANC can count on a well-established tradition in Western political thinking that democracy must involve some form

of majority rule. It can also point to statements by eminent American political scientists in arguing the case that majority rule is indeed the most suitable form of government for South Africa.

On the basis of comparative studies, scholars have argued that unless a political system generates enthusiasm and high voter participation it is bound to be unstable.

Radicals are inevitably drawn to unconstitutional means if they find that the system retains the existing balance of wealth and power. Leaders of the poorer group are unwilling to demand sacrifices from their followers because they are not really in a position to deliver substantial material rewards.

With this in mind the renowned American political scientist Seymour Martin Lipset has argued that "If the outcome of the political game is not the periodic awarding of effective authority to one group, unstable and irresponsible government rather than democracy will result".

The NP response to this argument will be that Majority Rule in South Africa will cause far greater levels of conflict. It will lead to a massive settling of

scores between black groups which have been fighting each other.

The white right wing in alliance with sections of the armed forces may embark on a scorched earth campaign. We could well have plunging investor confidence and an exodus of capital and skill. Like the Soviet Union, South Africa could implode.

The NP, in short, will argue to the world that Majority Rule works only in ethnically homogeneous societies and that the only hope for democracy in divided societies such as South Africa lies in a form of power-sharing. It will point to Switzerland as a case where majority rule is not necessary to resolve conflicts between quite different groups.

The Swiss experience has been that Amicable Agreement in the resolution of conflicts — from the information-gathering stage to the ultimate making of decisions — produces a reduction of hostility between groups.

For the ANC, entering into a power-sharing agreement with the NP is one thing; however, to do so because the constitution actually prescribes it is a most unpalatable prospect. It raises the spectre of finding itself ensnared in the

very same predicaments as the Labour Party under the present constitution. The ANC may wish to postpone a decision as long as possible.

However, here the crucial question is whether it has the resources to do so. The most revealing aspect of the ANC's July conference was that it relied for more than 90 percent of its income on external funding and resources. The response of major donors such as the Scandinavian countries may be crucial in forcing its hand.

Even more significantly, its own constituency may not be as averse to the idea as is generally thought. Opinion polls, some taken at the height of the recent unrest, show that the great majority of blacks want a government in which all groups are represented without anyone dominating it.

Unless the Government commits another Inkathagate type of blunder or fails to control the security forces, the ANC will probably end up by having to buy something close to the NP's current proposals.

● Hermann Giliomee is head of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town. □

B/Day 2-9-91

Man dies, three hurt after Inkatha rally in Soweto

DARIUS SANAI

VIOLENCE erupted in Soweto yesterday and one man was killed and three injured after an Inkatha rally at Jabulani stadium.

Police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni said the man was killed when he was caught in crossfire between hostel dwellers and local residents.

Witnesses said the hostel dwellers were Zulus returning from the rally, Ngobeni said, but the police had no independent confirmation of this.

The group of hostel dwellers also attacked cars and damaged houses in the area, Ngobeni said.

Earlier, a man was shot in the head and taken to Baragwanath Hospital. A car was set on fire.

Later in the afternoon, two men were seriously injured at Dube station when they were attacked by a group of men with pangas reportedly returning from the rally.

No arrests have been made.

In a separate incident, a man was shot and killed at Mshenguville squatter settlement in Mofolo Central shortly before 4pm, Ngobeni said.

News of his death came shortly after Ngobeni reported a man had been hacked with a panga at the camp and rushed to Baragwanath Hospital.

The latest incidents follow the discovery of the bodies of two men and a woman at the camp.

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Natal killing of IFP leader seen as blow to peace bid

Staff Reporter

An Inkatha Freedom Party chairman, and a woman and a four-year-old boy believed to be his family, were shot dead and their bodies left in a vehicle at the side of the Richmond/Izopo road in Natal on Friday.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Bala Naidoo said the car was spotted by passers-by who found the bodies of Ndodi Thusi (30) and the two other victims just before 5 pm.

"All three were shot in the back of the head," Lieutenant Naidoo said.

The shots appeared to have been fired from inside the vehicle, and the police suspect that the killer may have been a passenger.

Police have opened a murder docket.

According to Lieutenant Naidoo, an autopsy will be done on all three victims.

The IFP said the assassination of the Ndoleni chairman was a further setback for the prospects of peace in Richmond's troubled townships.

Deplored

In a weekend statement, IFP central committee member Senzo Mfayela said his party deplored the senseless killing of yet another IFP leader.

"Mr Thusi's death brings to over 160 the number of IFP leaders killed during the last few years and his death comes just one day before the funeral of another IFP leader, Chief Ndlovu, who was also shot and killed," Mr Mfayela said.

"There seems to be a concerted effort to eliminate IFP leaders in the Richmond area," Mr Mfayela added.

He said Mr Thusi had received death threats in the past but had decided to continue working in the area as he wanted to see peace there.

DP backs interim govt of national reconciliation

By Brian Stuart
CAPE TOWN. — A transitional "government of national reconciliation", to establish political and economic stability and promote a democratic culture in South Africa, has been proposed by the Democratic Party.

It suggests that a negotiation forum should set up a council of leaders to advise the State President on legislative, executive and administrative actions, much as he now acts on the advice of his Cabinet.

The government has said it is prepared to consider extra-parliamentary involvement in executive and legislative actions should a proposed negotiation forum see this as

the way forward.

Since then, the majority Indian party, Solidarity, has thrown its weight fully behind the idea of a non-racial interim Cabinet, drawn from leaders both inside and outside Parliament.

The DP says without an interim government, it would be difficult to administer South Africa in the post-negotiation period.

"A government which cannot command the loyalty of the population as a whole will result in political volatility, while a government which cannot command the confidence of investors will result in economic stagnation.

"Only a centrist alliance will be able adequately to maintain law and order, restore stability and create a climate attractive for investment."

The DP proposals will be debated by party structures and come before the party's national congress in November for adoption.

The document says however imperfect the present constitution may be, South Africa has an elected government recognised internationally, but lacking legitimacy. What is needed is a transitional government, which must be the product of agreement in the negotiation forum.

"Such a transitional government would help to prepare the people of South Africa for the advent of a fully democratic constitution, and would assist in containing the violence and preventing the polarisation and militarisation of our politics."

The DP proposes that the negotiation forum should set up a council of leaders. The State President would exercise all his constitutional functions on the advice of the council, as if it was the Cabinet. Instead of single Ministers in charge of de-

partments, there might be multi-party Cabinet committees.

In regard to the negotiations, the DP proposes that if a multi-party conference does not draw up a new constitution, a special constitutional conference should be elected on the basis of universal adult franchise for this purpose.

It proposes that decisions on the shape of the new constitution should be by a two-thirds majority of the constitutional conference, with a right of veto given to the majority party in the conference and the majority party in Parliament.

Disputes should be referred to a special panel of three judges of appeal, whose decisions would be final.

De Klerk to make major statement on negotiations

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — There is huge local and international interest in a major policy statement on constitutional negotiations to be made by President De Klerk in Bloemfontein on Wednesday morning, when he opens the one-day federal congress of the National Party.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international media will be there to report the event to the world. About 1 200 NP delegates from throughout the country will hear the speech.

The focus at the forthcoming NP congresses will be on reform, and constitutional proposals in particular. Details of proposals that the NP will table in negotiations will be spelt out in a substantial document to be unveiled to the media in Bloemfontein tomorrow.

The Right-wing is also expected to come under sharp attack, from Mr De Klerk as national NP leader and from the three NP congresses to be held this week — the federal congress, the Free State congress and the Natal congress.

Mr De Klerk has accused Right-wingers of "political thuggery" in their threats against NP meetings.

The issue of Right-wing hunger strikers will also be discussed. Statements may come from Mr De Klerk, Mr Kobie Coetsee as the Minister of Justice or the new Minister of Correctional Services, Mr Adriaan Vlok, expanding on a statement issued after last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

situational Development, will explain the NP's point of departure in its constitutional proposals and how it sees a new, non-racial central government.

A key element of the NP proposals is "participatory democracy", with proportionality in the legislature carried through to both the Cabinet and a collegial presidency — in other words, all major parties will be represented in the country's executive arm.

Mr Hernus Kriel, the new Minister of Law and Order but previously the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, will explain the NP proposals for both regional and local government.

The NP has proposed regional legislatures for a suggested nine regions, based on present development regions; the western Cape, northern Cape, eastern Cape, Free State, Natal, northern Transvaal, western Transvaal,

eastern Transvaal and PWV area.

As leader of the NP in the host province of the Free State, Mr Kobie Coetsee will be the chairman at the opening of the federal congress, including the address by Mr De Klerk.

During the debate on the constitutional proposals, the chair will be taken in turn by each of the other provincial leaders, Mr Barend du Plessis (Transvaal), Mr George Bartlett (Natal) and Dr Dawie de Villiers (Cape).

Mr De Klerk will introduce the debate within the NP on the party's constitutional proposals, a debate that will continue at the NP's Natal congress later this week. He will also address the Cape congress next month and the Transvaal congress in November, at which the constitutional document will also be tabled.

After Mr De Klerk's keynote address to the federal congress on Wednesday, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Con-

Pik to defend R25-m claim

By Annette van Zyl
THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will oppose a claim by a construction company, Jalc Holdings, for R25 million, a spokesman for the Minister, Mr Awie Marais, said yesterday.

Jalc Holdings is suing Mr Botha in his official capacity. The minister has until Saturday to respond to its summons, which was issued last week.

Mr Marais said that "the legal process will take its course".

The summons arises out of a dispute between Jalc and the Minister after the Transkei Government

cancelled a construction contract with a Jalc affiliated company which would have been worth about R11 million.

The Transkei Government claimed that the company, Temba Construction, was responsible for poor workmanship on the project in Ezebeleni which was supposed to have provided 134 houses for the police. After allegedly consulting Mr Botha, it decided to refuse payment.

This would have resulted in Jalc facing insolvency and, according to papers filed, Mr Botha should have foreseen that

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Pik to defend case

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Jalc would be "severely prejudiced and future financial dealings would suffer pecuniary damage" as a result.

Jalc allegedly had to abandon several projects it was working on and several of its subsidiaries had allegedly collapsed due to financial difficulties which the company had suffered.

The loss of these sub-

sidaries and the projects amounted to about R17,3 million, it was alleged. In addition, three company directors, Mr Chris van Rensburg, Mr Lawrie Paining and Mr Athos Poulos each submitted claims amounting to about R7,5 million.

Mr Botha would initially have been summonsed to pay R50 million, but "it seems from the newspapers it is only R25 million," Mr Marais said.

Mandela: Why I'll see them

PIETERSBURG. — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela said on Saturday night his organisation's call for the release of hunger striking Right-wingers was to enable them to give full details of allegations of army and police involvement in their crimes.

Replying to a question at a dinner at a Pietersburg hotel, Mr Mandela said the three had said the crimes they were being held for were committed by the police and military intelligence.

"The State President went on record to say that he wants all stones turned on perpetrators of violence within the security forces.

"What we are saying is here are these men who say they were given assignments by your army and police to kill. Let them come out and say who authorised the killings. De Klerk is refusing," Mr Mandela said.

The call for the govern-

ment to free the hunger strikers did not contradict his organisation's stand on violence perpetrated by Right-wing elements.

"If we have spoken to-

De Klerk, whose party has been responsible for the murder and oppression of our people for the

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Mandela explains

FROM PAGE 1

last 42 years, why not speak to these misguided people who are victims of the present government's propaganda throughout the years?" he said.

Earlier, during his main address, listened to by many White business people, Mr Mandela said the ANC would nationalise banks, mines and monopoly industries.

In all countries in the world that had undergone revolutions, the state had intervened in major economic sectors. This included South Africa, which recently began moves to privatise state-run organisations.

He condemned the privatisation of parastatal organisations such as the Post Office, Iscor and Eskom, saying it was a ploy to ensure that these remained in White hands.

On negotiations, Mr Mandela said the government had become the major obstacle to peace in South Africa.

"While he (President De Klerk) speaks peace to us, he instigates violence. That is why we say the government has become the biggest stumbling block to peace. They should go and be replaced by an interim government."

At Giyani, Gazankulu, yesterday Mr Mandela at-

tacked the formation of new political parties by homeland leaders who supported the ANC.

Every leader had a right to form a political party, but he was against parties which received funds from the South African Government.

This, he said, meant that the parties were "puppets" of the government.

In his speech to about 20 000 people at Giyani Stadium, Mr Mandela also urged the homeland authorities to re-open the Tivumbni College of Education, closed more than two months ago in a dispute between students and the college administration. — Sapa.

Fighting flares in Soweto

SOWETO erupted yesterday with mobs of men — allegedly Zulus — attacking local residents and damaging houses and cars.

At least two men were killed and several were taken to hospital after being shot, beaten or hacked with pangas.

The violence apparently started when the mostly Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, the arch rival of the African National Congress, held a rally in the Jabulani Stadium.

Stadium.

Police liaison officer for Soweto, Capt Joseph Ngobeni, said the clashes, which started at 2 pm, pitted hostel dwellers against residents in Central West Jabavu — which is close to Jabulani.

In the first reported death in the clashes, Capt Ngobeni said a man standing in his yard was caught in the crossfire in a shootout between residents and the hostel

dwellers.

In another incident shortly before 4 pm, a man was shot and killed at Mshenguville squatter settlement in Mofolo Central, which is also near Jabulani.

The squatter camp has been rocked by violent clashes in recent months allegedly between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

Early yesterday morning police discovered the bodies of a man and a woman in the settlement. The couple had been shot in the head.

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THE CITIZEN

Monday 2 September 1991

Fighting flares in Soweto

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Capt Ngobeni said that at 3 pm yesterday a group of Zulus damaged vehicles in Mofolo Central.

In another incident at 4.45 pm in White City, a group of Zulus attacked a home and smashed about eight windows.

In a telephone interview yesterday evening, Mr Siphiwe Thusi, the National Publicity Secretary of the ANC-sup-

porting Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), said the damaged house was his.

He said a heavily-armed group of Inkatha supporters — who were carrying the movement's flag — attacked his house at 4 pm, but left when neighbours arrived "in full force".

Mr Thusi alleged that before the attack two white men in a white bakkie stopped near the

house, pointed at it and then drove away.

Capt Ngobeni said he knew nothing of the allegations.

Mr Thusi believed his house was attacked because of Contralesa's stance that the homeland system should be abolished.

Capt Ngobeni said at Dube Railway Station at 5 pm, a group of Zulus attacked two people.

The two men, Mr Bob Bungana (38), of

Meadowlands, and Mr Anthony Khoza (42), of Mofolo Central, were benten with kerries and hacked with pangas.

Mr Bungana was wounded in the face and Mr Khoza sustained a serious head injury, Capt Ngobeni said.

The situation appeared to have calmed down last night.

Police would continue to monitor the situation. — Sapa.



Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party members crouch next to a railway yesterday at Jabulani hostel in Soweto as a burst of automatic fire is released nearby. Two people were killed as fighting flared.

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HUNGER STRIKE: MANDELA VISIT ROW

CITIZEN

2 September 1991

(1)

By Fred de Lange and
Sapa

RIGHT-WING leaders yesterday indicated that the president of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, was not welcome today at the H F Verwoerd Hospital to visit the three hunger strikers, Mr Henry Martin, Mr Adrian Maritz and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk.

Members of the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging said at the hospital yesterday Mr Mandela had no business with the three Right-wingers, and statements by the hunger strikers' lawyer, Mr Wim Cornelius, and Mr Nic

Strydom to the effect that he was welcome, were not authorised.

Mr Cornelius, however, rejected this yesterday and said all three men had indicated they wanted to see Mr Mandela.

"This is politics. You must understand that it can only do the whole question of political pris-

oners good," Mr Cornelius said.

Mr Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaats Party, said some members of the Order Boerevolk, to which the three hunger strikers belonged, were opposed to Mr Mandela's visit, but the major-

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ity of people who were close to the three men were much in favour of it. Yesterday a group of about 70 people, including the leader of the AWB, Mr. Eugene Terre Blanche, attended a church service at the hospital in honour of the three men. Mr. Terre Blanche and other members arrived at the church service on horseback.

The group braved the bitter cold to listen to the Rev. Peter McBride of Welkom say that the government and the authorities had been intimidated by the devil, and the only way to stop the devil's work from being done was to get a new government.

Just before the church service ended, and just after Mr. Terre Blanche arrived at the hospital, a police task force, under the command of Brigadier Jumbo van de Wall, told Mr. Terre Blanche that he would not allow speeches at the hospital, and that Mr. Terre Blanche had to request the crowd to disperse before he would be allowed to visit the three men.

After the visit, Mr. Terre Blanche continued that the three were very weak, but did not collapse on their condition.

The group, who attended the church service, and Mr. Terre Blanche, with his horse commando, dispersed peacefully and the police withdrew from the hospital.

Mr. Terre Blanche says